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Premier Kim Il Sung poses with the workers of the Hamhung Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Daily Necessaries Factory
(For the story, see article on Page 2)

TELEGRAMS

✦ Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on July 10 a joint telegram to V. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and S. Sambuu, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of Mongolia, on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on July 10 a telegram of greetings to Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the ninth anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on July 12 a telegram to Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, in reply to the telegram received on the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received on July 7 a message from Abdirascid Ali Shermarke, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon the latter's election as the President of the Republic of Somalia.

Repatriation Agt. Must Be Extended Unconditionally

Enlarged Meeting of C.C., United Democratic Fatherland Front Held

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front was held at the Moran-bong Theatre in Pyongyang on July 13.

The meeting discussed the question "On resolutely opposing the undermining activities of the Japanese authorities against the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan."

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Ri Guk Jin; Gang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Bak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chong-u Party; Baek Nam Un, Vice-President of the Presidium of the

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U.S. and Its Stooges Can Never Curb Just Struggle of S. Korean People

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

The D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry spokesman issued on July 11 a statement in connection with a new "anti-Communist" agitation created by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea.

The statement reads in full:

Lately the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are exciting a new "anti-Communist" agitation with the aim of suppressing the growing discontent and resistance of the South Korean people against their outrageous fascist terror rule and their scheme to unleash a new war.

According to press reports, armed persons are making their appearance in various parts of South Korea these days, dealing blows to the U.S. aggressor troops and the Pak Jung Hi clique. Taken aback by this, the South Korean puppet clique are raving that the armed people are "armed agents dispatched by North Korea." Spreading the fantastic propaganda that "armed people of North Korea" have infiltrated into South Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique are arresting batches of scientists and men in the field of culture and arts and other patriotic-minded people in South Korea. In doing so, they are bringing the false charge of "Communist agents" against them, alleging that they had "contact with North Korea" and were aspiring to the reunification of the country. They have kidnapped and imprisoned overseas intellectuals of South Korea including those in West Germany.

This is a scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to invent a new pretext for stifling the patriotic, democratic movement of the South Korean people and wantonly suppressing the just struggle aimed at the country's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have been resorting to such backneyed methods of fraudulence and fascist repression whenever they found themselves in straits.

Whatever means or methods they may employ Pak Jung Hi and his clique will never justify their criminal acts or vilify the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists are enforcing an outright military fascist dictatorship in South Korea and leaving the whole area to palpitate with mortal fear in an effort to bolster their colonial rule and step up their policy of war.

The South Korean people are undergoing intolerable tribulations and calamities under the vicious fascist rule which assumes an unprecedentedly outrageous and barbarous character. Tens of thousands of South Korean youths have been taken to the battlefield of South Vietnam and are used as bullet-shields for the U.S. imperialists.

In the recent past, the May 3 "Presidential elections" and the "national assembly elections" were held by more vicious, suppressive and fraudulent methods than those used in any previous outrageous elections.

All this is adding fuel to the resentment of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and giving rise to a powerful resistance.

It duly stands to reason that today the South Korean people are waging struggles of all forms, including armed struggle, against the fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As is known to the world, the Syngman Rhee traitorous gang, much vaunted by the U.S. imperialists as "a model of democracy," was toppled by the massive uprising of the South Korean people themselves.

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D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum

In the July 12 memorandum, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held that all sorts of persecution, interference and suppression perpetrated by the Japanese authorities against the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan should be stopped and their democratic, national rights be ensured unconditionally.

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Flower Should Be in Bloom Continually

Deep Affection

It was unusually clear that day. Sunshine was brilliant and trees and plants looked greener than ever.

On the afternoon that day, past four o'clock, several cars drove into the premises of the Chollima Hamhung Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Daily Necessaries Factory. Premier Kim Il Sung, who was then in the Hamhung district for personal guidance, came to the factory. When he got off the car, the Premier, smiling all over his face, shook hands with Jo'ng Hui Chol, director of the factory, Hwang Man Ok, secretary of the primary Party organization at the factory, and U Gye Ho, chief engineer.

He had a brief talk with two of the disabled soldiers—Jo'ng Hui Chol and Hwang Man Ok—and then walked slowly into the roller shop.

He affectionately watched for a while the rollers which, humming rhythmically, were rolling forth vinyl chloride sheets, the disabled soldiers tending the rollers and their wives at work.

Jo'ng Hui Chol, who was showing the Premier around the factory with deep emotion and excitement, tripped forward in order to lead the way when he saw the Premier turning his steps to a narrow space between rollers. The Premier, who had noticed this, drew Jo'ng Hui Chol to his side and helped him walk along upon his arm. At this moment, Jo'ng Hui Chol felt tears well up in his eyes.

At the moment he remembered that happy day when the Premier sent a commuters' bus exclusively for their use. The Premier did this in addition to his constant care for the health of the disabled soldiers, their daily life and working conditions so that they might not feel any inconvenience.

The Premier again helped Jo'ng Hui Chol go down the stairs leading his arm on the way to the roller workteam No 3. On his way to the bag shop, he halted for a while and, with a concerned expression on his face, asked him which battle he had fought, how he had been wounded, whether he was in an artificial leg and how many of the workers had been seriously wounded in the war.

After his inspection of the factory, the Premier told director Jo'ng Hui Chol:

"You've done your work well. Convey my words to all comrades. The factory is neat and tidy. You've built it up so nicely that it is very attractive. It is a big feat that you disabled soldiers have done such a fine job in the interests of the Party and the Government. You've worked excellently for the Party. You fought for the country risking your lives at the front, and are still carrying out your task well."

The workers were full of excitement and pride as they were honoured with a visit by the beloved and respected leader, as they were so highly praised by him.

The Premier, seated on a bench under trees, spoke to the director and, rising from it, suggested posing for a picture together with all the workers.

As soon as the camera clicked, the Premier turned round to look at the workers standing in the back rows, and said:

"Ah, let's pose again!" Turning to the functionaries accompanying him, he said: "Those female comrades take trouble helping their disabled husbands. It doesn't seem fair to have them stood in the back rows. Let them come down to the front rows, and let's pose once again for another picture."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's suggestion deeply moved the women workers who, out of the concern for their crippled husbands, had conceded the front rows to them, themselves standing high in the back rows, and all those who were present there.

They had behind them days of hard work devoted to their husbands who became disabled while self-sacrificingly fighting on the front for the Party and the country. Yet, witnessing the Premier's deep affection for the disabled soldiers, they realized that what they had done for their husbands was not much of trouble.

When he was inspecting the workshops, the Premier looked, with a feeling of satisfaction, at the female workers at work side by side with their husbands. He asked if they were all disabled soldiers' wives. When he learned who they were, the Premier was pleased and proudly told the persons around him: "All of them are the disabled soldiers' wives!"

Now the women workers were inspired remembering those words the Premier uttered at the workshop.

The time came for him to leave the factory. The workers were in a full flush of happiness at being honoured with a visit by Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved and respected leader. They were deeply stirred when they learned he was going to leave.

They lined the path leading to the front gate and, despite the Premier's strict instructions not to bustle up to see him off, were sending up loud cheers. At this moment, the Premier halted and went to where they had posed for the picture. People soon came to see why he did so. There, on a bench, was a disabled soldier who, a crippled man, was cheering raising his hands as high as he could in his seated posture. He was Go Su Ung who lost his legs in the war.

The Premier went up to him, who was moved to tears, and clasped his hands for a good while.

This was a scene demonstrating the indestructible unity of the Party and the people.

How had they worked until those impressive moments that day?

Cherishing the Honour and Pride

It was in May 1953 when the Patriotic War of Liberation was still going on that disabled soldiers opened this factory. At that time, the disabled soldiers, who had valorously fought shedding blood, felt they could not sit idle only enjoying the great benefits given by the Government and the public. Determined to do their bit on the labour front for the country that was locked in an arduous war, they opened the factory and made an unremitting effort with the feeling of a fighter on the battlefield.

By 1959, their factory became as well equipped, housed and managed as others and each of the disabled soldiers had learned more than one trade according to his bodily conditions.

This progress was made possible, of course, thanks to the big concern shown by the Party and the Government, yet much work had to be put in by the disabled soldiers themselves.

Leading personnel of this factory attended a national conference of the activists in local industries and producers' co-operatives opened on October 17, 1960.

At that time, Hwang Man Ok, along with other disabled soldiers to the conference, had a chance to be received by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Premier highly praised the disabled soldiers who had defended the country at the risk of their lives in the war time and in the postwar period had opened factories and formed producers' co-operatives for the prosperity and development of the country. He then told them:

"The flower should be in bloom continually. I am wont to advise this to people who formerly took part in revolutionary movements, whenever I meet them. Flowers that bloomed yesterday, should continually be in bloom today."

The Premier's words were conveyed by Hwang Man Ok to the workers of the Hamhung Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Daily Necessaries Factory. His words immensely inspired the workers who, to live up to the wishes of the Premier, had wholeheartedly fought for the interests of the revolution overcoming all difficulties now on the hills enveloped in flames at the front and now on the debris of war.

It was at a time when a vinalon plant and a vinyl chloride factory were being built in the Hamhung district by our own technique and efforts. The disabled soldiers decided to turn their factory into one processing the vinyl chloride that would come from the factory under construction. They were well aware of the Party's intention to erect this factory for the improvement of the people's living. So they were firmly determined to repay the solicitude of the Party by making daily necessaries of the vinyl chloride coming from the factory.

The preparations they were planning to make were those which they had no experience in making.

Besides, they made up their minds to equip their factory for the manufacture of new products by their own efforts without turning to the Government for the supply of needed equipment. It was a very difficult task to tackle. Yet, giving full swing to their intense loyalty to the country and to their seething revolutionary zeal, they succeeded in equipping the factory for themselves, improved their skills and started manufacturing the products they had scheduled to turn out as soon as the vinyl chloride factory went into operation.

Their factory has made a radical change since then. The workers have made for themselves all the equipment at the factory except the sewing machines and high frequency binding machines. They have raised the level of mechanization to 70 per cent and have all along fulfilled the monthly and yearly plans since the birth of the factory.

The output value per head of the employees has increased 2.5 times since the current Seven-Year Plan started.

The workers are free from idleness and laxity in their work and life and, cherishing the honour and pride of being the Korean working class, are confident of their future. They have acquired the knowledge and technique of a college graduate, a high school or secondary school leaver. They are optimistic, singing and dancing in their spare time.

Warm Hearts Seething with Enthusiasm

On the evening of the day of the Premier's visit, the disabled soldiers gathered at the spot where they had posed for pictures together with the Premier. They stayed there until late hours, reluctant to leave.

A resolution made by disabled soldier Chae Ung Gwon and his wife Kim Yo'ng Suk, both model workers with the title of Chollima (winged horse), reads in part: "We, man and wife, will keep the flower in bloom for all times and remain immensely faithful to the Party's call. Enjoying the love of the Premier who works for the good of the people and upholding his lofty ideas and taking to heart the profound meaning of the Party's call for making preparations for the great event of the country's reunification, we'll top our assignments by 50 per cent every day and make first-grade goods of all the products we manufacture."

All the disabled soldiers made resolutions which reflected their ardent wish to continue to move ahead vigorously at the speed of Chollima displaying the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The factory began to seethe with vigorous labour. This represents their warm hearts overflowing with loyalty to the Leader. Workers are exceeding their respective production assignments. They are topping their quotas by 50 per cent or doubling them every day. This upsurge in production signifies their wish to keep the flower in bloom, upholding the Party's line on carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

Kim Dong Jae

At the roller workshop which was honoured with the visit of the Premier

Statement

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Where there are oppression and misrule, there are people's resistance and struggle. This is inevitable.

It is not accidental that the Pak Jung Hi clique are kicking up a new "anti-Communist" clamour today when the struggle of the South Korean people against the military fascist dictatorship is at its height, shaking the foundation of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

It is a foolish attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to divert the attention of the South Korean people elsewhere and extricate themselves from the present crisis.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang will never succeed in curbing the just, patriotic struggle of the South Korean people against fascist repression and for democratic freedoms and rights, and for the country's reunification.

With their united force and massive struggle the South Korean people will surely overthrow the fascist terror rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Memorandum

(Continued from Page 1)

The D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued this memorandum in connection with the fact that of late the Japanese government is flagrantly infringing upon the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan and is stepping up its manoeuvrings to suppress their democratic, national education.

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities have all along repressed the national education of Korean nationals in Japan under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism since the end of World War II, the memorandum declared that such actions have become more rampant after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." Then the memorandum enumerated many data on the criminal acts committed by the Japanese authorities.

The Japanese authorities' suppression of the national education of Koreans in Japan is not only designed to destroy the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and deprive Korean nationals there of their democratic, national rights; it is also part of the political plot to accelerate fascistisation in Japan and the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarist forces.

The memorandum exposed the unjustified actions of the Japanese government to suppress and obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan by instituting the "alien school system."

In conclusion the memorandum declared:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly believes that democratic political parties and public organizations and broad strata of people in Japan as well as the world's people will manifest more active support for and solidarity with Korean nationals in Japan in their just struggle against suppression by the Japanese government, in defence of their right to democratic, national education."

Cable to Japanese Communist Party

The C.C., W.P.K., Sent on July 14 a Telegram of Greetings to the C.C., J.C.P. in Commemoration of Its 45th Founding Anniversary

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the name of the entire membership and the Korean people, extends the warmest congratulations and brotherly greetings to the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, its entire membership and the Japanese working class on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Japanese Communist Party.

The Japanese Communist Party has travelled a 45-year long heroic course full of struggles and victories.

Since its founding the Japanese Communist Party, under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism, has waged an unflagging struggle against the absolute Tenno system and aggressive wars and for the democratic rights, freedoms and vital interests of the labouring people, defying manifold difficulties and countless sacrifices under military-police suppression by Japanese militarism.

Under the difficult condition of occupation of Japan by U.S. imperialism following the Second World War, the Japanese Communist Party has fought devotedly in the forefront of the Japanese people's struggle against the domination of the U.S.-Japanese reactionary forces and for the building of a new Japan, independent, democratic, peace-loving and prospering.

In the course of the struggle, the Japanese Communist Party has made undying exploits and formed brilliant revolutionary traditions; it has accumulated rich experience in legal and illegal struggles.

The Japanese Communist Party today is also skillfully leading the Japanese revolution, putting forth a programme which creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the realities in Japan and maintaining an independent, unique stand in all its activities.

The Japanese Communist Party is staunchly fighting against U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly and opposing U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. It is exerting itself for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" and "South Korea-Japan Treaty," dismantling of U.S. military bases, return of Okinawa and Ogasawara, curbing of revival of militarism and for the betterment of livelihood.

The Japanese Communist Party is consolidating the whole Party closely behind its Marxist-Leninist Central Committee, frustrating the divisive, subversive machinations of the anti-Party elements.

The victory won by the Japanese Communist Party in the last parliamentary and local assembly elections was an eloquent demonstration of the close bonds of kinship of the Party with the labouring masses.

The Japanese Communist Party has grown into a most powerful, organised force since its founding; it has been strengthened and developed into the revolutionary vanguard of the Japanese working class and labouring people.

Faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Japanese Communist Party is actively striving for the development of the world's communist movement in opposition to modern revisionism and dogmatism.

The Japanese Communist Party is positively supporting the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for freedom and national independence against imperialism and colonialism.

It is enjoying deep trust and high prestige among the peoples for the exploits it has performed and merits made in the arduous revolutionary struggle over a period of nearly half a century, for its loyalty to the cause of working class, correct line and experienced leadership, for its boundless devotion to the Japanese people.

Moreover, the international position of the Japanese Communist Party has risen markedly and the Party has become a reliable detachment of the world communist and working class movement.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people warmly hail all the victories and successes won by the Japanese Communist Party and express unqualified support for and solidarity with the brotherly Japanese Communist Party and Japanese working class in their just struggle.

The Korean and Japanese Communists are revolutionary comrades united with a common ideology and a common goal and close comrades-in-arms knit in unbreakable bonds in the long-drawn common struggle.

The Communists and peoples of our two countries fought together against the despotic rule and aggressive policies of Japanese militarism.

The Japanese Communists supported the national liberation struggle of the Korean people for the restoration of their country and actively supported the Patriotic War of Liberation of the Korean people against the armed intervention of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese Communist Party today, too, fully supports the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and the independent reunification of the country and resolutely supports the struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan in defence of democratic, national rights and for freedom of national education and an unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and its entire membership rejoice over the steady development of the militant unity of the Korean and Japanese Parties in recent years.

Strengthening the unity of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japanese Communist Party is of great significance not only for the victory of revolution in our two countries but also for the development of revolution in Asia.

The Workers' Party of Korea will exert every effort in the future too, as in the past, to strengthen the internationalist friendship and solidarity with the Japanese Communist Party and always move ahead together with you in the struggle against our common enemy.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sincerely wishes the Japanese Communist Party greater victory in its future struggle for the victory of the cause of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Japanese Communist Party!

Long live the internationalist friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japanese Communist Party!

Long live the ever-victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul's Report

Made at the Enlarged Meeting of C.C. of UDFF

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front which was held in Pyongyang on July 13.

He said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people did not recognize the decision of the Japanese authorities on the unilateral abrogation of the present repatriation agreement but declared that decision null and void.

We will fight staunchly to the end to ensure the return of Korean nationals in Japan to the D.P.R.K. by achieving the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and will thoroughly defend their democratic, national rights, he stressed.

Recalling the fact that the Japanese government on April 21 adopted a unilateral decision to terminate on November 12 the repatriation agreement and announced that it would not accept repatriation applications on and after August 12, although there are still large numbers of Koreans desirous of returning home and their number is increasing daily, he pointed out:

Such a move of the Japanese government is a part of its hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a wanton infringement upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan and an open challenge to the Japanese people and fair world public opinion.

We cannot look upon with folded arms at such a situation.

It is an urgent compatriotic duty of the whole Korean people to wage an active struggle against the criminal plots of the Japanese authorities to stop halfway the repatriation operation of Koreans in Japan, for defending their democratic, national rights and the free route of their repatriation.

Noting that the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to the D.P.R.K. is part of the work for atoning for the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past, he said: It is an inviolable right of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their beloved motherland at the earliest date, putting an end to their sorrowful life in an alien land.

He condemned the Japanese government for the fact that, from the very first day the question of repatriation arose, it has resorted to every ruse to sabotage it and use it as a lever for political bargaining with the South Korean puppets.

The Korean nationals in Japan today are not the Koreans of yesterday when they were forced to lead the life of a ruined nation.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved and respected leader of our people, has opened a broad avenue for the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and indicated a bright path to them.

Looking back on the national humiliation and maltreatment they had undergone in the past when they had no country of their own, Korean nationals in Japan at present consider it their greatest honour and happiness to live in the age of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

For the Korean nationals in Japan who had eagerly awaited the day of the restoration of their country, seeing the gleam of liberation in the torch of the anti-Japanese armed struggle lit in the forests of Mt. Baekdu during the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule, their socialist motherland of today, which is the embodiment of the great aspiration of their revolutionary forerunners, has become the beacon of their hope and the future of their life.

It is only natural that Koreans in Japan should have an ardent wish to return to their socialist motherland and that they should entrust their whole destiny to the motherland and the Leader.

The reporter referred to the conclusion of the repatriation agreement on August 13, 1959, and the start of the repatriation towards the end of that year as a result of the strong demand of the Koreans in Japan, the consistent struggle of the D.P.R.K. Government, the efforts of the broad public circles and people of Japan and the active support of fair world public opinion.

He also dwelt on the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung have warmly received with feelings of kinship all the returnees from Japan.

He said: "The returnees are now filled with ardent love for the socialist motherland and immense gratitude and adoration for the Leader and are making new innovatory successes effecting a great Chollima upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on stepping up economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

He stressed that the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan has accompanied from the outset the resolute struggle against the undermining machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

Saying that the move of the Japanese government to sabotage the repatriation work has been further intensified since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," he stated:

We cannot but pay due attention to the fact that the criminal undermining actions of the Japanese government are being stepped up keeping pace with the U.S. imperialists openly manoeuvring to ignite a new aggressive war in Korea while escalating their war of aggression in Vietnam and with the Japanese militarists stretching their tentacles of aggression to South Korea in full measure.

Touching upon the fact that the Japanese authorities sent a letter to the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society, completely turning down the latter's just proposal for an unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement, right after Japanese Prime Minister Sato's visit to Seoul where he had held closed-door talks with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the reporter continued: This is by no means an accidental coincidence.

This proves that the despicable move of the Japanese government comes from its sinister political designs to serve more faithfully the U.S. policies of aggression and war, secure another asset for the political bargaining with the South Korean puppets.

This is a product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs to unite more closely the Japanese reactionary government with the South Korean puppet clique and put up the Japanese military forces as a "shock-brigade" in their Asian aggression with South Korea as an advance base.

The Korean people will never overlook the heinous intrigues of the Japanese militarists.

The present repatriation agreement should be extended without amendment and the repatriation operation continued as long as there are applicants for repatriation.

There is no reason nor ground whatsoever to stop the repatriation work halfway as long as there are Korean nationals in Japan desirous of returning home.

The present agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan was concluded between the Red Cross Societies of the D.P.R.K. and Japan and it cannot be changed or abrogated by any one side alone.

Pointing to the Japanese authorities' clumsy, petty trick asserting that even after the abrogation of the existing repatriation agreement, those desirous of returning home may do so through individual "free repatriation" at "their own expense," the reporter stated: "The most correct and reasonable way of repatriation lies in the unamended extension of the existing agreement. There can be no other way."

He went on:

The Japanese government should realise clearly that it can never abrogate the obligation to ensure the return of Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland in accordance with the present repatriation agreement.

If the Japanese authorities persistently undermine the repatriation work of Korean nationals in Japan unilaterally, they will never be free from grave consequences.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully prepared to receive all the repatriates and it is making sincere efforts for the continuation of the repatriation operation.

The Japanese authorities must withdraw at once their illegal decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement; the agreement must be extended unconditionally as it now stands.

The unreasonable schemes of the Japanese authorities to check the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan are doomed to fiasco and the Korean compatriots in Japan are sure to realise their right to return to their dear motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where there are the Workers' Party of Korea and their beloved and respected leader.

Enlarged Meeting of C.C. of United Democratic Fatherland Front Held

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Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Choe Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chon Hae, Ri Guk Ro and Go Jun Taek, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Ri Sim Chol, Former Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; Han Sok Jin, Director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs under the Cabinet; Members of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; functionaries of the party and government organs and public organisations, men in the fields of science, education, culture, arts and the press and a large number of working people in the city. Among the attendants were compatriots who have returned home from Japan.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

The Vice-Premier was followed on the platform by Gang Ryang Uk, Bak Sin Dok, Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Ryang Gun Ok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agriculture Working People; Hong Sun Gwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Ryang Chang Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and Ri Sim Chol, Former Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The speakers sternly condemned the Japanese authorities for their scheme to unilaterally abrogate the agreement and wreck the repatriation operation at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique. These illegal acts of the Japanese authorities, they stressed, are an open manifestation of their hostile policy towards our country and the vicious move to trample upon and obliterate the democratic national rights of Korean nationals in Japan.

The speakers held that the Japanese government should immediately retract its illegal decision on abrogating the repatriation agreement and extend the present agreement unconditionally.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the Japanese political parties and public organisations and public figures from various circles.

June 25-July 27—Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from S. Korea

Ju Sang Won, who narrowly escaped the mass infanticide committed by Yankees in Sinchon, is now serving in the People's Army

An about two hours' car ride southward from Pyongyang brings one to a small rural town called Sinchon.

This is the seat of Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province.

Tombstone on a Hill

There is a large, green lawn-covered tomb on the top of Ryo'nggot (Lotus Flower) Hill in Sinchon. The inscription on the tombstone reads: "Bow low. Even clouds halt when drifting past this Ryo'nggot Hill. Here, souls of 5,605 patriots ruthlessly murdered by the Yankee devils rest in peace."

In October 1950 came a grim period of temporary strategic retreat of the Korean People's Army.

On October 17, 1950, the U.S. aggressor troops set their blood-stained foot on the soil of Sinchon.

"My order is precisely a law. Anyone who violates it shall be shot dead." This was an order issued by Harrison, the then commander of the U.S. troops stationed in the Sinchon district.

Soon this district turned into a shambles of ghastly murder.

There was an air-raid shelter built underground on the hillside. The Yankee aggressors nabbed more than 900 guiltless inhabitants and locked them up in this concrete air-raid shelter after putting them to all sorts of cruel torture and stripping them naked.

The American murderers sprayed gasoline over the heads of the detained, set fire to them and threw incendiary bottles into the shelter through a ventilator.

Many years have gone by since then. Yet there still remain on the walls of the shelter charred bloodstains and countless scratches.

Those scratches, each of which the visitors can hardly take their eyes from, seemed to be urging us to take revenge on the enemy.

The murder committed by the Yankee aggressors on Ryo'nggot Hill was just the beginning of their massacre in Sinchon, which laid bare an unheard-of American barbarity before the whole world.

During their 52-day occupation of Sinchon county, the American aggressors murdered more than 35,380 people, or a quarter of the county's population.

An inspection team of the Women's International Democratic Federation which visited Korea in 1951 to investigate the cases of atrocity of the U.S. aggressor troops in the Korean war pointed out in its report: "Such mass slaughter and mass torture surpassed by far the atrocity committed by the Hitlerite Nazis during their temporary occupation of Europe." "Koreans are being murdered by the U.S. troops ruthlessly and in a planned way. This not only contravenes the principles of humanitarianism but runs counter to the regulations relating to the conduct of war contained in the Hague and Geneva agreements," the report added.

At the Museum

On the hill stands the Sinchon Museum which puts on display a number of belongings of the victims.

Women's braids of hair, children's rubber shoes and toys, Young Pioneers' badges, school things and other articles on show rouse strong indignation of the visitors at the U.S. aggressors.

Why were so many people killed?

It was simply because they were members of the Workers' Party of Korea, men who had rendered good services to the country, model workers, model peasants or their family members.

In one section of an exhibition hall are a rusty saw and a blood-stained rope alongside a photograph of a dead body cut in half from the head down to the chest.

The victim was Ryu Hae Yun, principal of a primary school. The murderers sawed his head long-wise and buried alive his wife and children.

In a valley called "Bam-namu-gol" (chestnut-tree-valley), some 2 km. away from the Hill, stand two powder magazines side by side.

The Yankees took village women to this valley and detained them and their babies separately in the two magazines. No food and water had been supplied to the detained for some days.

On December 7, 1950, the U.S. aggressors threw straw into the magazines, sprayed gasoline and set fire to it when they were fleeing southward from Sinchon.

In front of the two sooty magazines are the "grave of 400 mothers" and the "grave of 100 children."

"When the town of Sinchon was liberated by the Korean People's Army," eyewitnesses at that time say, "children's bodies were found lying in heaps at the doorway of the lightly shut powder magazine. They are presumed to have thronged to the doorway trying to get away from the flames. It was a sad scene. Little ones were lying collapsed, their finger-nails gone after hard scratches and holding their own finger or another's toe in their mouths, taking it for their mothers' nipple."

The grave of 400 mothers in Sinchon

A Visit to Sinchon, A Town of Wrath

World's People Express Solidarity with Korean People

Many Countries organized various functions condemning the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea and expressing support to and solidarity with the Korean people on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

CONGO (B)

According to a report from Brazzaville, a photo exhibition opened in Brazzaville on June 19 under the auspices of the Congolese Association for Friendship among Nations. The opening ceremony was attended by Bukambu and Onvami, members of the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo, Babakas, Minister of Finance, and other responsible figures of the government organs and public organisations.

Invited there were staff members of the Korean Embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys in Brazzaville.

On display were many photos showing the brilliant successes the Korean people made in the Patriotic War of Liberation and in postwar socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, their beloved and respected leader.

The visitors sternly denounced the aggressive and criminal actions of U.S. imperialism against the Korean people and admired their great successes in the war and in socialist construction.

GUINEA

In its letter to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the National Confederation of Working People of Guinea said that it extends unqualified support to the fraternal working people of Korea in their righteous struggle against the common enemy of both peoples.

The letter held that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside and the territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be respected.

We will win and imperialism will be defeated, the letter stressed.

DOMINICA

According to a report from Havana, the Representation of the Dominican People's Movement in Cuba in its statement gave unconditional support to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean people in their righteous struggle.

The statement went on:

The Dominican People's Movement supports the struggle of the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the liberation of South Korea and their country's reunification and the struggle of the South Korean workers, peasants and students against the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their traitorous puppet clique.

We demand that the Yankee aggressor troops enslaving South Korea under the U.N. flag quit South Korea. We condemn the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and demand its immediate dissolution.

In conclusion, it stressed that the revolutionary political parties and peoples of the world should give unconditional, resolute and militant support to the just stand of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and other fighting peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

O.L.A.S.

According to a report from Havana, the Organizing Committee for the Latine-American Organization for Solidarity (O.L.A.S.) issued a statement on the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

The statement pointed out that during the month of joint struggle the world's people are condemning the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea, extending full support for the Korean people in the fight for their country's reunification and expressing solidarity with them.

It went on:

The U.S. government today is using South Korea as a military base against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and steadily carrying on military provocations along the Military Demarcation line. And the Pentagon is recruiting South Korean youths and middle-aged as "cannon-fodder" to make up for the manpower losses it is sustaining in Vietnam.

Voicing support to the stand of the D.P.R.K. Government to reunify the country independently, without any foreign interference, the statement held that the U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved and called upon its affiliated organizations to express firm solidarity with the Korean people. (KCNA)

A foreigner made the following entry into the guest book after the inspection of the Sinchon Museum, condemning Harrison, the direct organiser and executor of the massacre in Sinchon: "Harrison, if by a bad chance you are still alive, can you sleep, can you look into the eyes of a beast?"

A Sinchon is found in many parts of our country.

Everywhere the Yankee aggressors set foot, innocent people shed blood and hair-raising bestialities took place.

During the Korean war, the U.S. aggressors used even germs and chemical weapons and dropped an average of 18 bombs per square metre of the territory of the northern part of Korea.

Unyielding People

The U.S. aggressors killed Koreans at random in their attempt to force the latter to their knees.

They could kill sons and daughters of Korea but were powerless to damp, trample underfoot and deprive them of their indomitable spirit and burning patriotism.

The Korean people had experienced the worth of a true life in the five years until then under the people's power established under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. This inspired all Koreans with an unshakable faith and new courage.

A 18-year-old girl member of the League of the Democratic Youth named Yang Yong Kyo residing in Sinchon was arrested by the enemy when going in search of guerrillas and was put to torture. The murderers cut out her breasts and burned her all over her body with a hot iron to ferret out secrets of guerrillas. At last, when they threatened her saying that they would drive a span-long nail into her head, she raised her head high and said to the enemy: "Drive it as you like. Do you think you can change my idea by so doing?" And she shouted: "Long live General Kim Il Sung" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" The nail driven into her head at the time is now on show at the Museum.

A letter a 14-year-old Young Pioneer called Rim Hyong Sam wrote to his elder brother in a guerrilla detachment draws tears from the reader: "My dear elder brother, I want to see you again. But I'm now detained in a pit of a mine. They say that if I fail to tell them where you are they will kill me. I'll keep the secret even at the cost of my life. They say they will kill me because you are a member of the Workers' Party and ours is a Red family. Elder brother, avenge me on Yankees, my enemy, and their stooges traitors to the nation."

During the enemy's occupation, members of the Workers' Party of Korea and patriotic people in this area organised themselves into guerrilla detachments and conducted operations everywhere, upholding the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung on dealing heavy blows to the enemy and creating favourable conditions for the counter-offensive of the People's Army by launching a guerrilla warfare extensively behind the enemy line.

Mt. Guwol near Sinchon was one of the bases of those guerrillas.

When a guerrilla detachment wiped out the enemy Hyong Sam was not to be found among the released patriots.

This brave boy who had grown up under the people's power kept his pledge.

Let's Inflict a Thousand-fold Revenge on the Enemy!

Sinchon is one of the country's principal grain-producing areas.

Lush green crops are growing now. Many factories have been erected there. Sinchon county now comes next to Haeju, the capital of South Hwanghae Province, in local industry in this province.

Attractive modern farm houses rose up on the ruins, out of whose windows rosy-cheeked children are seen peeping.

People there have rebuilt by the sweat of their brows their county defended by their countrymen at the cost of their blood.

The effects of war, left by the enemy upon this county have been removed. But the grudge and wrath against the enemy seated deep in the hearts of the people are growing as the days go by.

Seventeen years have passed since then. Children about the same age as those buried in the "Cemetery of 102 Children" have now grown up in this county.

When they learned the word "enemy" for the first time it was synonymous with U.S. imperialism for them.

Ju Sang Won who narrowly escaped his death in the ruined powder magazine at the age of five is now serving in the People's Army.

In his recent letter to his villagers, he said that he was resolved to inflict a thousand-fold revenge on the enemy, informing them that he had got excellent marks in shooting practice.

The people in Sinchon are all out to carry out the Party's line on carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other.

Co-operative farmer Ryu Chong Il, a witness of the atrocities committed by the Yankee aggressors 17 years ago and a man of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, said: "We will never forget U.S. imperialism, our enemy, through generations. Moreover, they are trying frantically to reinvade the northern part of Korea. But they are foolish. Should they launch another war against us, we will certainly sweep them away, liberate South Korea and reunify our country. I'll never lay down my rifle and sickle until we do so."

Jang Ik Su

From Visitors' Book In Sinchon Museum

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT CANNOT BE BROKEN BY FORCE

At the Sinchon Museum I felt bitterly indignant at U.S. imperialism, the heinous enemy of the world's people, and had a fiercer hatred for it.

The Yankees are murdering thousands of children and women in South Vietnam.

But they could not kill all women and children in Sinchon and suffered a disgraceful defeat in Korea, too.

The Korean people will surely drive Americans out of South Korea and the South Vietnamese people liberate South Vietnam.

American imperialism cannot break the patriotic spirit of our two nations by force.

.NGUYEN VAN HIEU (South Vietnam)

WHY DID AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS KILL GUILTLESS, PEACEFUL INHABITANTS!

At the Sinchon Museum I learned that the Yankee imperialists had killed Koreans employing all available savage means even without sparing women, children and the aged.

The Korean people had not done wrong to the American imperialists. Why, then, did they bury alive, burn to death guiltless, peaceful population?

I wish victory and happiness for the Korean people, the bravest people in the world who are launching a resolute struggle for defeating the American imperialists and defending peace and their country.

CHAU BAN (Cambodia)

EXHIBITS AT THE SINCHON MUSEUM MUST BE KNOWN TO WHOLE MANKIND

I felt a burning indignation at the atrocities committed by the U.S. army during the Korean war.

I have never imagined men of the 20th century who have inherited the traditions built up by mankind over centuries could have perpetrated such atrocities.

These exhibits must be known to the whole mankind so that the brutes may be condemned.

MUSA KEITA (Mali)

I'VE PERSONALLY SEEN U.S. ATROCITIES

I have personally seen many of the atrocities committed by the Americans and their puppets in both parts of Korea.

It is very good that in this county, which suffered most from these fascist and imperialist crimes, this museum should exist forever as a permanent record and a warning to people. In the end, the Americans will have to pay for such crimes like the Nazis before them.

ALAN WINNINGTON (Britain)

We would rather die on our feet than live on our knees
(A sculpture in the Sinchon Museum)

Mounting Anti-U.S. Sentiment

Stevedores Oppose Visit of U.S. Atomic-Powered Merchant Ship

A news report from Seoul said that stevedores at Pusan Port in South Korea were resolutely opposed to the visit of a U.S. atomic-powered merchant ship.

On July 13 all the stevedores resolved to refuse to unload when America's atomic-powered merchant ship "Savanna" visits their port again and informed the Pusan stevedores' association of their resolution.

This Yankee pirate ship called at Pusan Port on June 18 and July 10.

Stevedores in Pusan are countering the ever intensifying aggression and plunder of the U.S. imperialists by their determined struggle.

South Koreans Come to Grips with U.S. Soldiers

A South Korean radio reported that more than 50 Koreans at Pyongtaek in Gyonggi Province knocked out over ten American soldiers who behaved rudely against the former. This incident took place on July 14.

The trouble was started by scores of Yankees who broke into a civilian house on the roadside and behaved rudely after breaking its windows with stones at dawn that day. Enraged by this outrage, more than 50 Korean inhabitants chased the Yankees to the entrance to their unit and knocked out more than ten of them with stones and sticks, said the report.

Prior to this, more than 40 population at Dongducheon, Gyonggi Province, came to grapples with more than 40 American soldiers belonging to the 7th U.S. Division who behaved arrogantly against the former, knocking out three of them.

Nam Mun So'ng

South Korean Puppet Army Officer Comes Over to North

Nam Mun So'ng, Commander of the 3rd Platoon, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 50th Regiment, 15th Division of the South Korean puppet army, came over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, deserting the shameful puppet army.

He hails from Gwido'k-ri, Hanrim township, Bok county, Cheju Province—Korea's southernmost island.

He said:

"I came over to the North, because I, as a Korean youth, could not serve the puppet army any longer as one of its disgraceful officers, betraying the country and the nation and deceiving my conscience."

He is now spending pleasant days enjoying cordial welcome of the people in the North.

Natural Outcome

S. KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE CAN NEVER BE CHECKED

A massive anti-fascist, anti-government struggle of youths, students and citizens in South Korea, a struggle occasioned by the June 8 unfair "National Assembly elections" conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique with the help of terror, fraud and trickery, has been sweeping the whole area of South Korea for more than a month now.

Along with this massive political struggle of youths, students and citizens, press reports from Seoul say, armed persons are dealing blows to the U.S. aggressive army and the Pak Jung Hi clique in different parts of South Korea.

Dismayed at the people's struggle, the Pak Jung Hi gang, while resorting to brutal suppression, are seeking to deceive people and put down their struggle by creating a new "anti-communist" agitation.

While intensifying suppression by mobilizing heavily-armed police to crack down on the demonstrating people and issuing an order for the "closure of schools," they are telling a downright lie that the armed persons are "armed agents from North Korea."

At the same time, they are making a wholesale arrest of scholars, men in the field of art and literature and many other patriotic personalities in South Korea bringing against them an absurd charge of "communist agents." The excuse they give is that these patriotic people had "contacts with North Korea" and "aspire after the country's reunification."

Pak Jung Hi clique's agitation goes beyond the borders. They have abducted South Korean intellectuals in West Germany and other countries and brought them to South Korea for imprisonment.

It is quite obvious what the current "anti-communist" agitation in South Korea is after.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are malignantly seeking to justify the fascist suppression of people and find another excuse for intensifying the suppression of the mounting struggle of the South Korean people against imperialism and fascism and of their struggle for the country's reunification.

As for the struggle of the people of various strata in South Korea, that is a natural outcome of the misrule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their war policy.

South Korea today is literally a land of darkness where even the last vestige of people's freedoms and rights is being obliterated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are running wild to suppress the people by a fascist means.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are bringing to South Korea the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, under the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" they concocted. They are sending South Korean youths to South Vietnam to serve as bullet shields for the U.S. aggressors.

They are going ahead with a scheme for a new war in Korea by reinforcing the puppet troops, introducing lethal weapons and increasing hostile acts against the North.

All this has naturally evoked the South Korean people's discontent with the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and given rise to their powerful resistance.

It is quite natural that the South Korean people should wage a struggle of various forms including an armed struggle against the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The South Korean people's struggle is an eruption of their deep-seated rancour against and discontent with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. It represents a new, powerful resistance.

Whenever the people's struggle surges against them in South Korea, whenever their anti-popular regime faces a crisis, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges invent downright lies about "threat" from the North and "infiltration" to use them as an excuse for brutal suppression of people. This is their customary practice. The developments in South Korea bear this out. The Syngman Rhee clique did this way. The Pak Jung Hi clique did the same way when taking over the puppet regime by appealing to bayonets on May 16, 1961, when suppressing the people by resorting to military terror.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, in face of a powerful resistance of the people are employing the same method.

Their aim is so patent that even an American paper wrote: Reports about armed agents from North Korea have come at a time when South Korea is experiencing a political unrest. Seoul has circulated these reports to divert public attention from the social unrest.

The "anti-communist" agitation and fascist frenzy of U.S. imperialism and its stooges represent a last-ditch struggle. There is no one who believes their story about a "threat from the North."

By inventing such a lie, they are only revealing their true colours and hastening their ruin.

With no amount of fascist suppression and falsehood, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique check the daily mounting anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

Washington Post "Deplores"

Tens of thousands of leaflets were scattered in the main streets of Seoul early on the morning of July 10, the opening day of the "Seventh National Assembly."

These handbills bore the slogans: "The June 8 elections are invalid," "The June 8 elections are an election coup d'etat," "Bogus national assemblymen, step down!" and "Punish the ringleaders of the unfair elections."

That day, more than 4,000-strong mobile police were set in motion and a stringent double and treble cordon, thrown around the puppet "National Assembly" building to meet "any case of emergency." It was under such situation that the "opening ceremony of the National Assembly" was held with only "ministerialists" participating. All of the "assemblymen" from the opposition party boycotted it.

South Korean daily, commenting on the scene of the "National Assembly" building, wrote: "The opening ceremony of the National Assembly got under way while thousands of policemen were ordered to draw a strict cordon and brutalities were committed to suppress protest demonstrations by force. This served to prove anew that it was only on the strength of police suppression that assemblymen from the ruling Republican Party, the elections of whom were held by foul means with the invocation of legal authority, could maintain their posts."

Little wonder, on July 9, the eve of the "opening ceremony," **Washington Post,** a mouthpiece of the White House, deplored that it was regrettable that the United States had affixed its seal to the controversial elections (the June 8 elections to the National Assembly).

This shows that they find it obliged to admit themselves that the painstaking efforts made by Washington to put the fascist terror rule of Pak Jung Hi in the garb of "democracy" have come to naught.

Bak Chun Hai

U.S. Side's Armed Attacks Against Northern Part of Korea

The U.S. aggressors, engrossed in undermining the armistice in Korea and starting another war of aggression, staged again armed attacks against the northern part of Korea in the western sector of the front on July 16.

Between 6:00 and 19:00 on July 16 more than 170 personnel of the U.S. side armed with heavy machineguns and various automatics fired thousands of bullets and attempted many armed intrusions into our area in the Demilitarized Zone in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line between Markers—Nos. 0024 and 0030—near the Juk-chon village.

The enemy's armed attacks, however, were foiled each time by the determined self-defence measures of our People's Army.

These military provocations on the part of the American aggressors show that the plots of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing another war, which have recently become more outspoken along the Military Demarcation Line, have assumed more serious phase.

Confidential Talk of S. Korean and Israeli Puppets

According to news from Seoul, the puppet deputy foreign minister of South Korea had a talk with Israel's Charge d'Affaires in Seoul on the "situation in the Middle East" on July 13.

The South Korean puppets gave wide publicity to the talk with an envoy of the Israeli Zionists at a time when world public opinion was resolutely branding as a robber Israel which had launched surprise attacks on the Arab nations.

The Pak Jung Hi outfit used this talk as a means of openly announcing their support to the Israeli reactionaries in the brigandish armed aggression against Arab countries.

South Korea and Israel, whose master is the United States and who make it their basic mission to serve U.S. policy of aggression and war in the Far East and the Middle East, have always supported and encouraged each other.

During the recent war in the Middle East the Pak Jung Hi clique did all they could to disparage the Arab peoples who rose in a just cause by heaping absurd slanders and abuses against them and brazenly turning black into white.

Ri Jip

At the MAC Meeting

U.S. Provocative Acts Protested Against

The 251st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on July 11 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side sternly protested to the enemy side against its recent rash military provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and against its move to wreck the functions of the MAC by boycotting its meeting called by our side.

According to the statement made at the meeting by Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, the U.S. imperialists committed the provocative hostile acts of firing over 200 shells into our side with 81-mm. mortars on eight occasions in the Demilitarized Zone on June 27, 29 and 30 and on July 2, 9 and 10.

They also fired more than 15,000 bullets into our side on fourteen occasions in the Demilitarized Zone with illegally introduced light machineguns and other automatic weapons between June 26 and July 10.

On June 29 they went so far as to openly stage a large-scale armed attack against our side. At 9:40 that day, more than 80 military personnel of the U.S. side who were in battle array, armed with recoillessguns, heavy and light machineguns, carbines and M-1 rifles, began attacking our side from three directions opening a concentrated fire, under the command of an officer. Faced with this flagrant armed attack of the enemy in broad daylight, our side could not but take self-defence measures to thwart it. Due to the reckless large-scale

(Continued on Page 7)

At the Poster Exhibition

The inscription on the poster reads: "Let's do everything in our power to assist the fighting Vietnamese people!"

FINAL VICTORY BELONGS TO VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The Geneva Agreements on Vietnam signed on July 20, 1954, were a great victory the Vietnamese people won in their protracted national-salvation resistance and the signing constituted an important occasion that opened up the path of independence, unity and territorial integrity to them.

More than 13 years have passed since then. The country's reunification, however, still remains unrealised in Vietnam and the U.S. imperialists are carrying on another war of mass destruction there. The Geneva Agreements on Vietnam have completely been trampled upon by U.S. imperialism through its shameless aggression.

The United States hurled its own troops, some 500,000 strong and its satellite troops into South Vietnam and is conducting "scorched-earth operations," using murderous weapons and means of destruction of all descriptions and indiscriminately bombing Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and villages in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Of late they intruded even into the Demilitarized Zone in an attempt to embark upon a "total war" against the D.R.V.

U.S. imperialism is seeking in war escalation the way out of the predicament they are in.

Recently the Johnson clique is loudly clamouting about reinforcing the expeditionary troops again and is scheming to draw in more satellite troops.

U.S. imperialism is dreamiug to subdue the Vietnamese people through the intensilication of its military offensives.

However, the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in a body in the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle are dealing out annihilating blow after another to the aggressors. They are filled with a firm determination to fight on until they drive out the aggressors to a man from their country, even if they have to fight for another 10 years, 20 years or still longer.

The longer the Vietnamese people fight, the more powerful they become. Assistance given by the world's peace-loving people to the Vietnamese is being expanded and strengthened day by day.

The Korean people are resolved to share life and death with the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and are doing everything possible to aid the Vietnamese people.

As was already clarified in the May 25 statement of the D.P.R.K. Government, if the U.S. imperialists embark upon a total war against the Vietnamese people, the Korean people will take a commensurate form of assistance and fight more resolutely to chop off their claws of aggression.

Greeting the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, the Korean people have set a "week of support for the anti-U.S., patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people" and are unfolding a broad, massive movement to strengthen militant solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese brothers.

The massive movements denouncing the criminal U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people are now sweeping all continents of the world.

U.S. imperialism must unconditionally stop the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and strictly respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists must recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and pull out of South Vietnam immediately, taking all troops of theirs and their satellite countries.

If the American imperialists persist in their reckless acts, heedless of the unanimous denunciation and warnings from the world people, they will never escape ignominious fiasco. Final victory belongs to the Vietnamese.

Week of Support to Vietnamese People Marked Off

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, the period from July 14 to 20 has been marked off in Korea as a "week of support to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people" to sternly denounce the vicious criminal acts of U.S. imperialism which is stepping up its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people more recklessly and to render active support to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The week has been fixed under the joint decision of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Korean Committee against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam.

In this week rallies and other mass movements and events will be extensively held in all parts of the country for strengthening militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American aggressors, our common enemy, again in this country, he warned, and he went on:

"Our delegation hail the successes made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This Party is further fortifying the revolutionary base, i.e., the northern part of the country politically, economically and militarily by stepping up economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

The line on placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole land into a fortress is a solid material basis for the independent reunification of Korea and this line has converted the eastern outpost of the socialist camp into an impregnable fortress.

Touching upon the question of Korea's reunification, Paulino Reiez Mores said:

The U.S. imperialists should quit South Korea at once. The United Nations should dissolve the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on the democratic principle without any foreign intervention.

Firm Unity Between Korea and Cuba

Cuban Guests in Korea

The delegation from the Cuban Committee for the Defence of Revolution led by Paulino Reiez Mores; Member of the National Leadership of the Cuban Committee for the Defence of Revolution and Chairman of its Las Villas Provincial Committee, left Pyongyang on July 13 after completing its visit to Korea which started on June 20 at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

On July 11, two days before its departure, the delegation was received by Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

On July 10, they were invited to a meeting held in their honour at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machine Plant in Pyongyang.

Among the attendants at the meeting was Jong Sung Gyu, Secretary of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee.

A staff member of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang was invited to the gathering.

Director of the plant Kim U Ryong spoke first at the meeting extending militant salute to the heroic Cuban people.

He hailed the enormous successes the Cuban people have scored in socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, while defending their socialist motherland under difficult conditions, courageously frustrating the ceaseless aggressive and subversive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

All these successes, he stressed, contribute to increasing the might of the socialist camp and exert a great inspiring influence upon the liberation struggles of all the Latin-American peoples for independence and progress.

The Korean people deem it a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary forces and people of the world to defend the Cuban revolution from U.S. imperialist aggression, he added.

Leader of the delegation Paulino Reiez Mores extended revolutionary and militant greetings to the Korean people in the name of the Cuban people.

He recalled that when the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea against the Korean people in 1950 the Cuban working people waged an extensive mass movement against the scheme of the pro-U.S. puppet clique of Cuba to send their mercenaries to the Korean front.

The Cuban people are determined to fight in the same trench with the Korean people till the Yankee aggressors are driven out of the sacred soil of Korea if the U.S. imperialists unleash a war

The Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machine Plant in Pyongyang held a meeting welcoming the visiting delegation of the Cuban Committee for the Defence of Revolution on July 10

MAC MEETING

(Continued from Page 6)

military provocation of the enemy the battle between the two sides lasted for six hours. The enemy's armed attack was curbed by the powerful blow of our side.

Major General Bak condemned this open armed attack of the enemy as an extension of the hostile acts it has ceaselessly committed against our side, turning the Demilitarized Zone into a combat area and a hot-bed of war, and as the most glaring and biggest action for war that it has committed since the ceasefire.

Condemning the U.S. side which, afraid of the exposure of its grave crimes, deliberately delayed for a week the MAC meeting called by our side, thus trying to weaken the functions of the MAC and wreck it, Major General Bak sternly called the U.S. side to account for this.

According to his statement, our side proposed to the U.S. side to hold the 251st MAC meeting at 10:00, July 4, in order to discuss questions related to the implementation of the Armistice Agreement.

The enemy side, however, trumping up numerous false "incidents," obstinately tried to avoid coming to the conference table, sticking to its robber's claim that a joint investigation must be made into the "incidents" before holding a meeting.

He said: "If your side, failing to look straight at the real state of affairs, continues reckless military provocations against us, trying to paralyse the functions of the MAC, it will be held fully responsible for all the ensuing consequences and will have to pay for them."

Fighting And Advancing Iraq

The people of Iraq observe the ninth anniversary of their revolution in a militant atmosphere to oppose the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

The overthrow of the reactionary feudal monarchy and the declaration of the Republic was an epoch-making event in the history of the Iraqi people.

After the victory of the revolution, the Iraqi Government, under the banner of anti-imperialism, took a series of revolutionary measures—withdrawal from the aggressive "Bagdad pact," deportation of British occupation army from their own territory and abrogation of the unequal treaties concluded with the U.S. and British imperialists. These measures dealt heavy blows to the forces of aggression and war, greatly contributing to the growth of the forces for anti-imperialist national-liberation of the revolutionary peoples in Asia and Africa.

The unbending revolutionary stamina and fighting spirit of the Iraqi people resolutely opposing imperialist aggression were displayed once again in the struggle against the armed invasion by the Israeli expansionists.

The Iraqi Government has already severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. and British imperialists who, together with the Israeli expansionists, carried out brigandish aggression against the Arabs; it took a resolute measure for a complete prohibition of the supply of petroleum to them and is now making preparations for a life-and-death struggle with them.

The U.S. imperialists' avarice for aggression against the Arab nations has become more undisguised and, due to this, the Israeli expansionists have become all the haughtier these days.

Such acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have only served to cement the determination of the peoples of Iraq and other Arab countries to fight without interruption until claws of aggression of the imperialist aggressors are chopped off completely from Arab soil; they have also led the world's progressive people to strengthen their support for and solidarity with the Arabs.

As was manifested in the message of Premier Kim Il Sung addressed to the leads of Arab states, the Korean people, regarding the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the Arabs as one against themselves, are filled with the firm resolve to do everything in their power to assist the righteous struggle of the Iraqi people against the aggressors.

The gallant Iraqi people are sure to win the final victory in their struggle against the aggressors

Photo Exhibition and Film Show on Iraq Held

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Iraqi revolution a photo exhibition and film show were held in Pyongyang on July 13.

Present on the occasion together with labouring people in the city were Hong Dong Chol, Director of a Bureau under the Cabinet; Ho Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ryu Sung Ui, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ri Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Chang Jun, Vice-Editor-in-Chief of Minju Joson; and other public figures concerned.

Invited there was a staff member of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Pyongyang.

On display there are photos showing the ancient cultural relics of Iraq and the achievements the Iraqi people have scored in the building of a new life today.

* * *

Citizens of Bagdad holding a powerful anti-American rally condemning the U.S. and British imperialists and Israeli expansionists for their aggression

Time Has Come to Pool Strength Against Imperialism

Statement of Algerian Gov't and Party Del.

The Algerian Government and Party delegation led by Ben Hamouda Bouatem, Member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Minister for War Veterans, issued a statement at a press conference on July 10 before leaving for home, after completing its visit to our country.

Visiting the Korean Revolution Museum and the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial, we have come to realise how much sufferings the Korean people had had under the colonial rule and with what passion and devotion they fought and how they won a brilliant victory, the statement noted, and it continued:

The victory of the Korean and Algerian peoples over colonialism showed that the peoples can defeat the colonialists, however strong they may be, and that freedom can be won only through bloody struggle.

It is entirely reasonable that the D.P.R.K. should strengthen defence capacity by mobilising all its forces under the conditions in which South Korea has been turned into a base for aggression against Asia and the U.S. imperialists stationed there are posing a threat against her.

The D.P.R.K. is registering fresh achievements in socialist construction, while strengthening defence capacity.

The Algerian delegation is filled with admiration for the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in both armed revolutionary struggle and in the socialist revolution.

The creative spirit, activeness and enthusiasm are the traits found among the Korean labouring people who are firmly rallied around the Party, upholding the call of the Party.

While inspecting many places, we came to know how great concern the leader of the D.P.R.K. is showing for the labouring people by giving on-the-spot guidance to them and building cosy houses, medical installations and cultural establishments for them. He also directs great care for the children, setting up children's parks and palaces, nurseries and kindergartens.

All work in Korea is organised with good order and high discipline and is carried out from an independent stand.

Saying that Algeria and the D.P.R.K. which have commonness in the national liberation struggle and in the internal questions share common views in appraising the international situation, the statement went on:

Our talk with Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet, was run through with frankness and militant spirit and was very friendly.

The talk proved that the D.P.R.K. and the A.D.P.F. have common views on the major international problems. The Algerian delegation reaffirmed sincerely and open-heartedly the readiness to support the struggle of the D.P.R.K. for the reunification of the whole country.

Algeria is giving an active encouragement to the liberation movements of the peoples of Vietnam, Palestine, southern part of Arabia and other areas.

The time has come for the progressive countries to pool their strength to cope with the common danger in face of the imperialist menace in South Korea, Vietnam, Palestine and other areas and for the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples resolutely to take the road to dignity and independence.

The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples should reject establishment of aggressive bases on their territories by the imperialists using their economic aid as a bait.

The peoples of these regions should rely on their own efforts; they should not have inferiority complex.

We express warm thanks to the D.P.R.K. for the support it is extending to Algeria as it did in the past period.

We once again express thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean people for the warm hospitality they have accorded to us and through us to Algeria.

We assure you that Algeria will always support the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

We are convinced that the relations between our two countries, cherishing a deep feeling of friendship toward each other, will further develop in all spheres in the future

Pentagon's Hopeless "Emergency Measure"

Some time ago, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara made his ninth "inspection" of the South Vietnam front. He was accompanied by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Wheeler, Under Secretary of State Katzenbach and Commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific Sharp.

This "inspection team" comprising a "big wigs"—Johnson's top-ranking aides—and commander of the U.S. expeditionary forces Westmoreland and U.S. Ambassador in Saigon Bunker held the "most important on-the-spot strategic talk since the start of the war," say U.S. news reports.

Back in Washington, McNamara and party examined the results of the "on-the-spot inspection" in the presence of Johnson and Rusk.

The U.S. aggressors have got into sore distress as the "second dry-season offensive," "search-and-destroy operation" and "pacification programme" in South Vietnam have fallen to the ground and as they have suffered a fatal blow in their war of destruction from air against North Vietnam. They find themselves in urgent need of emergency measures to remedy the situation.

There is, however, no new effective resort left for Johnson and his clique.

McNamara's recent tour of South Vietnam, as was the case with his previous eight tours, is to be followed only by fresh reinforcements of troops and fresh expansion of the war.

At a time when Westmoreland was being quoted by the government-serving press in the United States as having asked for the reinforcements of 100,000—200,000 troops, Johnson declared at a press conference on July 13 that an accord of views had been reached with Westmoreland on the "question of troop reinforcements and troops will be supplied according to his request."

These are the inside and results of the strategic talks in Washington and Saigon.

Johnson and his cohort clearly expressed their intention to press the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea and other puppets and satellites of theirs for the supply of more cannon fodder, in parallel with the reinforcements of their own troops.

Thus Johnson decided upon hurling another batch of troops into South Vietnam.

Unlike the previous cases, however, he could not assert this time that the measure would produce any tangible effect.

The logical conclusion of the verbose arguments of Johnson and his followers come to Westmoreland and other small figures was that they could not hold out without hurling fresh reinforcements.

McNamara himself, who is accustomed to using a bluff while looking into his electronic computer that has long been proved to have gone wrong, had to admit the complete flop of the "pacification programme" in South Vietnam.

This goes to show that the U.S. aggressors and their puppets are totally isolated in all parts of South Vietnam, without any foothold.

In the vast area of South Vietnam, the U.S. aggressive troops are alienated from the population and from nature as well, just as oil is from water.

The 500,000 aggressive troops are like a few drops of waste oil floating on a big river.

Before announcing the recent decision on sending fresh reinforcements to South Vietnam, Johnson went through an unusually complex process of dispatching McNamara and his party to South Vietnam and summoning Westmoreland to Washington.

This reflects the mean petty tricks Johnson resorts to in an attempt to persuade the public opinion at home disapproving the policy of war escalation the futility of which it has seen, into believing the alleged need of fresh troop reinforcements.

All of their attempts are useless, however.

No one believes that 600,000 troops would help the U.S. aggressors out of their scrape at the present phase of the Vietnam war when 500,000 U.S. troops fail to do so.

In this connection, Washington Post concluded that additional dispatch of U.S. troops to South Vietnam would not bring about a "military victory" the Pentagon hopes for.

No matter how many times they may increase their military efforts, the U.S. aggressors will never be able to conquer the Vietnamese people fighting in defence of freedom and independence. They will only be hastening their ruin. This is a positive fact confirmed in the whole course of the Vietnam War.

Kim Sung Hyang

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